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COLOSSAL MOVE ON DARDANELLES

THE FINAL ASSAULT WILL DECIDE QUESTION OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

ADMIRALS IN CONFERENCE

Expect Three British, Four French and One Russian Warships to Join in Clearing the Straits.

London.—A dispatch from Athens tells of the colossal preparations being made for a final assault on the Dardanelles. The French have declared, says one correspondent, that one way or another the Dardanelles will be forced, for it is not only a question of honor, but it is of the utmost importance to the allies to clear the straits.

After council of the admirals, the dispatch says, the captains of the warships when summoned and special instructions were given to them.

It appears the decisive assault was postponed to allow for the arrival of further warships. Eight were expected March 23—three British, four French and one Russian.

Paris.—The trans-Atlantic liner Niagara, from New York to Havre, on March 26, encountered a German submarine off Cherbourg, according to a Havas dispatch from Havre.

The Niagara, owing to its speed, was able to escape. The steamer had on board the crew of the French liner steamship Florida, which was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

TAKE MOUNTAIN POSITION

French West Top of Hartmann's Wellerkopf From the Germans.

Paris, via London.—The following official statement was issued by the war office:

"The day passed quietly along the front, the enemy showing no activity. A German airplane which had thrown a bomb in the region of Badonville was brought down by us. The pilot and observer were captured."

Also the following communication was issued:

"During the night of March 26-27 the Germans bombarded Arras with shells of all caliber. Fire broke out in Arras, but it was quickly extinguished. The fighting has been going on at La Belleuille under conditions favorable to the French."

"In the Argonne district, in the vicinity of Bagelle, there has been bomb throwing from one line to the other, although no infantry attack has taken place."

"After an energetic engagement which lasted for several days the French troops were successful in reaching the top of Hartmann's Wellerkopf, which they captured from the Germans. The French also made progress on the northeastern and southwestern flanks of the main army, taking more prisoners, including several officers."

"The Germans have abandoned important war material and left numerous dead on these battlefields. The French losses were considerable."

"A German aviator dropped several bombs on the town of Villers, to the northwest of Thion. Three little children were killed."

AN AEROPLANE AFTER SHIP

British Steamer Teal Was Attacked, But Not Damaged.

London.—For half an hour, according to her master, the British cargo steamer Teal was the target of a German aeroplane while off the coast of The Netherlands.

The air craft used bombs, steel arrows, and a small machine gun. Except for a hole in her deck made by an arrow, the Teal suffered no damage.

RELIEF FOR MASONS

Cincinnati, O.—Thirteen thousand dollars have been sent to Masonic grand lodges in eight European countries for the relief of suffering and destitute Masons there, according to a report by the Masonic War Relief association of the United States.

Grand lodges of Germany, England, Ireland and Belgium each received \$1,500, while \$3,000 has been divided between the grand lodges of France, Italy, Switzerland and Luxembourg. The fund is rapidly approaching \$50,000.

Saw Deimira Torpedoed.

London.—The captain of the steamship Lizzie, which arrived at Llanelli, Wales, stated that he was close by when the British steamer Deimira was torpedoed March 26 by a submarine in the English channel. He said the submarine proved to be the U-31. The submarine was some distance ahead of the Lizzie, which ran over it at full speed. The German then disappeared and from all seen on the surface the captain concluded the underwater boat was either seriously damaged or sunk.

MALES ARE SLAIN IN GROUPS

Thousands of Assyrian Christians Are Dead, and Others in Danger of Being Killed.

Tiflis (via Petrograd and London). Twenty thousand Assyrian Christians are dead or missing and others are reported to be in greatest danger of being killed or tortured in Urmiah, in Northwestern Persia, according to letters and telegrams from that section received here, which say the situation of the American Presbyterian mission there is desperate.

Harry P. Packard of the Presbyterian mission station at Urmiah, risked his life in a successful effort to prevent a frightful massacre at Geogtapa, where 3,000 Assyrians made their last stand. They had fought for three days and all their ammunition was gone when Dr. Packard unfurled an American flag and advanced between the lines. His act resulted in saving all but 200 of the Assyrians, who had been burned in a church.

Fifteen thousand Assyrian Christians have taken refuge at the American mission, where 2,000 are at the French mission. A recent dispatch from Urmiah said 70 Turkish regular troops had entered one of the missions, hanged the orthodox bishop, Marelia, and four orthodox clergymen. Shortly before 60 refugees had been dragged from the French mission and executed in spite of the fearful pleas of the nuns.

At Gulpashan, the Kurds were particularly cruel. This was the last of a total of 105 Assyrian villages to hold out and it was occupied a month ago. The Kurds ordered all the Assyrian males into the streets, tied them in groups of five, marched them to the graveyard and killed them to the last boy. Girls babies and older women were then executed, while the younger women were carried away as slaves.

The missionaries are untiring in their efforts to help the people and are spending money freely. The equivalent of \$400 daily is disbursed. Disease is prevalent among the refugees.

The struggle at Urmiah already has been taken up by Turkey by the United States. Secretary Bryan has telegraphed American Ambassador Nongenthat at Constantinople to seek the protection of the missionaries and the refugees. Previous dispatches have described the danger at Urmiah, but none has given so much detail as the foregoing.

GOT THE HONORS OF WAR

Przemysl Prisoners Will Not Be Sent to Siberia—Troops Left Arms and Ammunition.

Geneva, via Paris.—A summary of what purports to be the conditions on which the Austrian garrison at Przemysl surrendered to the Russians is printed by the Tribune. The following stipulations are said to have been made:

First—Full honors of war for the garrison.

Second—Special treatment for the prisoners, providing the officers shall be paroled and that none of the troops shall be sent to Siberia.

Third—The right to transport to Austria those killed and wounded during recent attacks.

Fourth—Complete liberty for the civil population with the right to leave or stay in the city.

"The defenders of the fortress marched out of Przemysl to Russian headquarters with colors flying," says the Tribune in its account of the surrender. "The Austrian governor surrendered his sword in the Russian commander, while thousands of Austrian troops piled their arms and ammunition in front of the Russian regiments drawn up in line. The Muscovite troops cheered the unarmed Austrians after their last parade."

"The fall of Przemysl has made a profound impression in Hungary, as the flower of the Hungarian Infantry was included among the defenders of a city which was considered impregnable."

ACTIVITY AT NEWPORT NEWS

Government Officials Refuse to State What Time Has Been Allowed Vessel to Repair.

Newport News, Va.—Fortress Monroe and Fort Wool, in the center of Hampton Roads, assumed unusual activity. All the troops stationed at the forts were ordered to the barracks and the big gun crews and mine companies were started and the searchlights at both forts were in operation.

Subsequently it was discovered that one United States submarine and three destroyers had arrived to the roads and dropped anchor between the two forts.

Col. Ira F. Haynes, commandant of Fortress Monroe, went to the Portsmouth navy yard. It was said, and the acting adjutant in charge said he could make no statement concerning the unusual stir at the forts.

The searchlights were constantly played over Hampton Roads and Chesapeake Bay until toward the close.

Air Raiders Damage Submarines.

London.—British air raiders from London have damaged two submarines under construction by the Germans at Hoboken, near Antwerp, and have damaged also the plant, which formerly was the property of a British Co.

Extend Prohibition.

Rome, via Paris.—A royal decree has been promulgated extending the prohibition of exports to include all metals, sulphate of aluminum, cement, sugar, paraffin, cereals and all materials for tanning.

FEAR SHOTS WILL CROSS THE BORDER

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, FACES ONE OF THE GREATEST BORDER CRISES.

VILLA AWAITING ARTILLERY

The Coming Villa Artillery Must Be Powerful Enough to Cope With Three-Inch Field Pieces.

Brownsville, Texas.—Brownsville faces one of the greatest of border crises, namely, the apparent certainty that the battle which began for possession of Matamorras, the Mexican town across the Rio Grande, will not be decided without the use of artillery consisting of field cannon firing three-inch shells.

There was no fighting March 28 except occasional shots several miles south of the city, and Villa officers announced that they were awaiting the arrival of artillery. The likelihood of such shells falling in Brownsville was demonstrated by the rifle bullets which dropped here during the first Villa assault on the Matamorras trenches, a costly failure for the Villa forces, in which their losses were officially given as 100 killed and 400 wounded.

This attack was a headstrong dash of 2,000 mounted men firing rifles. The Carranza losses were 10 killed and 45 wounded and two persons were struck by bullets in Brownsville, being slightly injured. The coming Villa artillery must be powerful enough to cope with nine three-inch field pieces of the defenders, none of which was fired Sunday. In addition, the Carranza troops are said to have four 3½ inch guns.

Concealed machine guns won several brilliant successes for the Carranza forces in the opening fight. A troop of 250 Villa cavalry, circling five miles south of Brownsville, approached unwittingly, at a town named Positas, a machine gun trench hidden beneath brush. They were trotting past this trench when the machine guns opened fire.

Nearly the entire Villa dead were said to have fallen at this point, while almost to a man the others were wounded. This incident explains why so many of the Villa wounded who were brought here were hit in the left side.

GEORGIA AND DESMOINES

Two United States Warships to Guard the Foreign Interests.

Washington.—The battleship Georgia, dispatched from Vera Cruz to join the cruiser Des Moines at Progreso and guard foreign interests there, will see that the port is kept open to commerce. Their presence is expected to aid in the maintenance of order in Yucatan, where the small hemp growers are trying to get their crop needed by American textile manufacturers.

Secretary Bryan said conditions had grown more favorable in Yucatan and that there were reassuring indications that arrangements soon would be completed for shipment from Progreso and Merida of 110,000 bales of sisal already contracted for from the Yucatan government by American interests. Details of the plan, the secretary said, were being concluded in co-operation with the textile manufacturers.

Rear Admiral Caperton reported to the navy department that the Alvarado government, Carranza's faction in Yucatan, had taken over the Yucatan railroad.

Dispatches from Mexico to the Villa confidential agency made no mention of the Carranzista claims of victory over the forces of Gen. Chao at Ebanu. Latest advice to the agency were to the effect that Gen. Chao had penetrated considerably beyond Ebanu.

Gen. Carranza's denial of the loss of the city of Tuxpan, the agency officials asserted, could be best ascertained by reference to state department dispatches several days ago announcing the evacuation of the city.

Secretary Bryan revealed that in the original report of the murder of John B. McManus, an American citizen, in Mexico City, by Zapata troops, the Brazilian minister had notified the state department also that the American flag was torn from the house and partially destroyed.

Italy Boys Horses.

Kansas City.—Italy placed its first orders for horses on the local market here, when two Italian army officers bought 50 cavalry and artillery animals. It was asserted the purchases are the first of a shipment.

Claims Allies Repulsed.

Berlin (By Wireless).—At army headquarters the following statement was given out:

"In Champagne there were only artillery duels. In the forest of Le Preire, northwest of Pont-A-Messon, the enemy attempted to win back ground gained by the Germans, but was repulsed. New attacks by the enemy northwest of Radonvillers and on Reich Ackerkopf broke down under the German fire. Fighting is in progress at Hartmann's Wellerkopf."

U. S. SUBMARINE, LOCATED

Vessel That Sank Outside Honolulu Harbor Found at Fifty Fathoms.

Honolulu.—The American submarine F-4, lost off Honolulu harbor, had been located. Heroic efforts are being made to raise the stricken craft, but after having been submerged for more than 20 hours it was regarded as doubtful whether any of her crew of 21 men remained alive.

To lift the little vessel to the surface it was found necessary to send to the Pearl Harbor naval station for a derrick and crane. This involved much loss of time and it was thought the fate of the crew might not be determined until daylight.

Rescue vessels searching the coast, led with grappling hooks, chained upon the stricken craft at a depth of 300 feet. Making fast to the F-4, the naval tug Navajo and the steamer Maakala began to tow their find—they were not certain that it was the submarine they had hooked—toward shallow water. Quantities of oil came to the surface, proof that it really was the lost vessel. Soon afterward a submarine marker buoy, discovered far below the water, removed all doubt that the F-4 had been found.

Just when the marker buoy had been released by the disabled boat there was no means of determining. If the signal was given after the grappling hooks of the rescue vessel took hold, then the crew, or at least some of them, still were alive.

For more than an hour the tug and the steamer struggled with their unwieldy burden. Soon afterwards it became apparent that it would be impossible to tow the submarine near enough to allow to bring her to the surface and a hurry call was sent to the naval station for a wrecking ship.

Naval authorities admitted that they had given up hope for the F-4's crew. However, resuscitating apparatus had been dispatched to the scene and every effort will be made to develop any spark of life that may remain. The general opinion is that the vessel's plates were sprung through the immense pressure of the water at a depth of 30 fathoms and that the two officers and 19 enlisted men aboard have perished.

Vessels in the vicinity equipped with submarine signal apparatus continued to send out signals, but no answers came.

The F-4 was submerged at 9:15 a.m. March 26. The three other submarines of the F type noted she did not reappear promptly, but no apprehension was felt for her safety until several hours had passed.

Although naval officers have declared the vessel could remain submerged for 24 hours without menace to her crew, if her apparatus was undamaged, it was feared the acid tanks have been broken and the crew asphyxiated.

The fate of the 21 men in the submarine is still a matter of grave apprehension. The shore off which the F-4 disappeared is steep, and shelves to a precipitous drop. If the submarine lies in 50 fathoms of water, it is beyond the reach of divers. Divers do succeed to a depth of 196 feet, which is a local record, and were drawn up unconscious.

James M. Hoggart, electrician, of Macedonia, Mo., who was on shore leave, is the only member of the F-4's crew known to have escaped. Lieut. Alfred L. Ede was in command.

WIDOW OF JACKSON IS DEAD

Died in Charlotte From Pneumonia. After Many Months of Illness.

Charlotte, N. C.—After many months of illness and after suffering three days from an attack of pneumonia, Mrs. Mary Anna Jackson, widow of the Southern general, Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, died at her old home here.

At her bedside were Randolph Preston and wife, who was Miss Julia Christian, granddaughter of Mrs. Jackson; Dr. Graham, a cousin, and other relatives.

The body was taken to Lexington, Va., accompanied by a military escort, and will rest beside that of her husband and daughter.

Mrs. Jackson has been ill since last August. Her last appearance was in Richmond, last May, when, as the guest of the governor of Virginia, she was the chief figure at a bazaar in the interest of the Jackson memorial.

Mrs. Jackson was born near this city, July 21, 1821, the daughter of the Rev. Robert Hall Morrison, a Presbyterian minister and founder of Davidson college. She attended Salem (N. C.) Academy and College.

Her marriage took place in July, 1837. Jackson was then a major, serving as instructor in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. She became a close student of military tactics and always took an aggressive interest in the fortunes of the Confederate armies. After her husband's death of wounds in 1863 she wrote a volume of memoirs of his career.

French Steamer Sinks.

New Quay, England.—The French steamer Quays, of 3,334 tons, bound for Liverpool, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the Cornish coast Sunday. One of the crew was killed and three wounded. The survivors were brought to New Quay in a patrol yacht.

Duke of Devon.

Paris.—The Duke of Devonshire, a prominent figure in the court of Napoleon III, died here, aged 75.

SUBMARINES DO DEADLY WORK

TWO BRITISH SHIPS SINK WHEN TORPEDOED NEAR ENGLISH COAST.

OVER 150 LIVES ARE LOST

Crews of Ships Are Given Little Chance to Seek Lifeboats—Only Four Minutes.

London.—Upward of 150 lives were lost in the sinking by German submarines of the African liner Falaba, and the British steamer Agula, bound from Liverpool for Lisbon.

The Falaba, torpedoed in St. George's channel, carried a crew of 30 and about 150 passengers, and of this total only 149 were rescued. Of those rescued eight died later from exposure.

The Agula's crew numbered 42 and she carried three passengers, and of those 23 of the crew and all the passengers were lost.

If such case, on sighting the submarine, the captain tried to escape by putting on all speed possible, but the underwater craft overtook the steamer, shooting at Germany now has some of her modern submarines engaged in the blockade operations against England.

The captain of the Falaba, who was lost, was given five minutes to get his passengers and crew into the boats, but, according to survivors, before this was possible a torpedo hit the engine room, causing a terrible explosion. Many were killed, and the steamer sank in 10 minutes.

Travelers rescued most of those who were saved, others got away in the boats. Those still on the steamer when the explosion occurred were thrown into the sea and it took the fishermen an hour to pick up those in the water who managed to keep afloat.

The Agula was attacked off the Pembrokeshire coast. The submarine which in this case was the U-28, opened fire, killing a woman passenger, the chief engineer, and two of the crew. After the crew had commenced to lower the boats, according to the survivors, the German kept up their fire and some of the boats were filled.

The captain of the trawler Otille, whom the commander of the submarine told of the sinking of the Agula, went to the rescue and picked up three boats containing 19 of the crew. A fourth boat could not be found and it is presumed she foundered. On the arrival at Fishguard several of the crew were bandaged, having been wounded by the fire from the submarine.

Another Dutch steamer, the Anstiel, of 495 tons, has been blown up by a mine off Pembrokeshire head, but her crew was rescued.

Outside of the sinking of these steamers the only real importance was the removal of activity by the Russian Black Sea fleet, which bombarded the fort of the Bosphorus, and the announcement from Petrograd that the Baltic fleet had been released by the Russian navy.

The battle in the Carpathian passes are "faded" with ever increasing violence. The Russians now hold the western end of the Carpathians, and the German forces are strongly pressed by the advancing adversaries.

The Russian fleet, unchanged in East Galicia and Bukovina. In North Poland the German claim to have driven the Russians from Tauragga, which they stormed.

In the west the military warfare continued without any important changes in the positions of the two armies.

At the request of the shipyard owners the British chancellor of the exchequer has promised to submit to the cabinet a proposal to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Great Britain during the war.

ABANDON HOPE OF SAVING CREW

Believed That 21 Men Trapped in Submarine Are Dead.

Honolulu.—The stricken remains of the dredge, California, kept afloat all day of an object at a great depth which is believed to be that of the F-4. Rescuers, who have worked for the last three days, are confident the raising of this object will reveal that it is the lost submarine, but all hope that the 21 men trapped in it may be alive has been abandoned.

300 Sailed When Steamer Sinks.

Said Honolulu.—With 300 passengers, mostly women and children, including 45 orphans, on board the General Frisbie, a small boy steamer, struck a submerged rock 100 yards off the Panama-Pacific exposition grounds and began to sink. Lifboats from United States warships took off all hands and brought them ashore. All it was said, had been accounted for. The party on the General Frisbie was part of a country delegation to the exposition.

News Items of Mississippi

Mrs. Dona Cheate was married at her home in Iudila to William Oliver Howell of Senatobia. A minister from Clarksdale performed the ceremony.

Prof. C. A. Cobb, assistant state agent of demonstration work, will spend three days in Tate county, in the interest of boys' corn clubs, speaking at six places.

Thomas J. Pottent, 66, banker and business man, died at his home in Shelby. Mr. Pottent suffered a stroke of paralysis in September 1914 and has grown gradually worse.

The board of trustees of the county agricultural high school at Kilmichael have elected Prof. J. B. Kenna principal to succeed Prof. W. W. Taylor, who resigned to take a place on the faculty of Clinton school.

Frank Treadwell died at his home at Early Grove. He was the first sheriff of Benton county, having been appointed by Gov. Alcorn when the county was formed in 1878. He was 72 years of age.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Clarksdale commissioners, the contract for the new 700 foot artesian well was awarded to J. A. Theodors of Clarksdale, his bid, \$3.65 per foot, being lower than that of his opponent.

Some unknown person threw a stick of dynamite under S. Billups' house in Aberdeen, which did considerable damage, but did not hurt any of the occupants. An old-fashioned chair, on the spot where the dynamite went off, was torn into splinters. Bloodhounds were carried to the scene and tracked a negro to his cabin, but the negro proved an alibi.

The Amory public school building was destroyed by fire in the early morning. When the fire was discovered the building was enveloped in flames and those first arriving could not enter because of the intense heat. No part of the library, furniture or other equipment of the school or building could be saved. It is a total loss to the city of about \$25,000, except two policies of insurance amounting to \$10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Former Sheriff W. T. Williams, who last fall defaulted with Calhoun county's money and was finally captured after several months at Birmingham, Tenn., and brought back to Pittsburg, was indicted on three counts for embezzlement. Gov. Brewer appointed Scott Hardin as sheriff, pending an investigation of Williams' affairs, and now develops that if Williams is sentenced to the penitentiary he will naturally be entirely removed from office and his successor will also be automatically removed. The governor has been petitioned to again appoint Hardin to serve as sheriff until the board of supervisors can hold an election, which they will do at their April meeting. In the meantime the court cannot run without a sheriff, and for this reason sentence is being withheld on Williams until Hardin can receive his commission.

From telephone reports received from Sarepta, Miss., an interior town in Calhoun county, the most of the business part of that town was destroyed by fire. The stores burned were the Sarepta Mercantile company, Leachman's store, Zinn's store and Poynter's store, each a complete loss. The origin of the fire is not known. There was little insurance carried on buildings or stock of any of these firms. The fire was under such headway when discovered that little could be done to save either stock or buildings, as they were of wood and burned rapidly.

While driving his car on the Prairie road, near Aberdeen, A. C. Cantrell ran off an embankment 30 feet high, turning the car over twice. This is the same automobile that was struck by the Frisco passenger train about three months ago. All occupants escaped unhurt.

Prosecution on charges of violating the 1914 statute that prohibits firms or corporation from requiring females to work more than 10 hours a day soon will begin in a number of counties against a telephone and telegraph company, according to a statement made by David McDowell, state factory inspector, at Jackson. Mr. McDowell says that affidavits in some instances have already been filed. In others he has made reports to county attorneys, with the request to prosecute the company. The inspector describes that in many towns "hello" girls are required to work longer than the limit prescribed in the statute, but that in the cities the law is being obeyed.

Scrubbed, smoothed and polished, Yazoo City clothes and citizens like a new silver dollar as a result of a week's clean-up campaign. Mrs. J. H. Rhodes, as president of the Emity league, was captain of the force of dirt and directed her forces with that trained hand that has made her a success in the business world. Mrs. Rhodes made flowers blossom where it rains formerly thrived, converted garbage heaps into ornamental grounds, and brought them to the city. It was said, had been accounted for. The party on the General Frisbie was part of a country delegation to the exposition.

20 ARMY WAGONS FOR STATE GUARD

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN TWO WEEKS.

HOLD PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Annual Inspection of Company F. M. N. G., Held in Jackson, Under the New Order of the War Department.

The Mississippi National Guard soon is to be supplied with 20 regulation army escort wagons. This announcement was made by Adjutant-General Eric C. Seales, who is in receipt of authority from the war department in Washington to purchase this equipment at once, in addition to forty sets of single harness and the same number of sets of lead harness.

The adjutant-general said that he would order the wagons and the harness at once, and they should arrive here shortly. It is estimated that there will be three carloads of wagons and harness to come to the state arsenal, in the Morrison building.

The addition of the wagons and harness to the militia equipment will complete the quartermaster's facilities for handling the entire equipment of the Mississippi National Guard.

Guardsmen Examined.

Capt. W. R. Grady of Meridian, in charge of the hospital corps of the Mississippi National Guard, came to Jackson to conduct physical examinations of members of the Jackson troop of the state militia, Company F, Fourth Independent battalion, infantry, and those who wish to become members of the organization.

He is doing this under the new order of the war department requiring militiamen in the future to stand the test of physical examinations before they can be accepted in the national guard service.

The state militia is said to be in better shape now than ever before.

T. R. Foster Commissioned.

Gov. Brewer has commissioned Attorney Thos. R. Foster of Vicksburg, an expert land man, an agent of the state to bring order out of the chaos that has existed in the state land office. Mr. Foster will be the clerical work necessary just as soon as he can find a thoroughly posted land man. This task is undertaken at the suggestion of Land Commissioner Brown.

Mr. Brown states that he will have a complete report ready by the time the legislature meets next January.

\$9,792.23 in Back Taxes.

State Revenue Agent J. C. Johnston has just collected, and with the authority of the state auditor of public accounts, David L. Thompson, turned over to the treasurer of the Yazoo Mississippi levee board the sum of \$9,792.23, less his commission of 20 per cent, or \$1,958.44, or \$7,833.79 net to the board, representing flat privilege taxes from insurance companies in the levee district mentioned that accrued from 1912 to date.

Y. M. C. A. Meet.

Blake W. Godfrey, state secretary in Mississippi for the Young Men's Christian association, is busy working up the details for the state conference to be held here April 21 and 22.

Hitherto Mississippi has been grouped along with other states adjoining, but after conference with leaders and organizers it was decided that this conditions were favorable to an entire intrastate organization.

Asked to Collect Back Tax.

State Revenue Agent J. C. Johnston has filed with the board of supervisors of Hinds county back tax assessments against all cotton buyers and merchants in Hinds county for cotton on hand Feb. 1, covering a period of six years.

If the revenue agent wins out in his contention, similar action no doubt will be taken in every county of Mississippi.

A Mississippi statute exempts from taxation all farm products, including cotton, in the hands of the producers, but the state revenue agent claims it is subject to taxation as soon as it is bought if it is in possession of Mississippi buyers Feb. 1 each year.

Interest in S. S. Work.

Rev. W. Fred Long, general field secretary for the Mississippi Sunday School association, is advised that the people of Tupelo have organized a committee on entertainment, headed by W. X. Wilson, an enthusiastic worker.

The committee is engaged in enlightening the co-operation of every household in Tupelo in the matter of taking care of visitors. The convention dates are April 7, 8 and 9, and there will be three busy days.

The yearly Mississippi Sunday School convention is one of the most representative bodies of Mississippi citizenship.